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Had the magistrate acted with strict impartiality he would, instead of endeavouring to intimidate the man who had the green, have cautioned the Orangemen against committing the *illegal* act of jumping on the coach to tear down a green branch, the property of a passenger, at the same time that they were *illegally* wearing the colours and badges of a party

The passenger whether from a want of firmness in maintaining his right, or from having a bias to the Orange party, abandoned his branch, and had the meanness to make an apology. The guard of the coach, feeling the insult offered by the intolerant faction, declared that no man's pardon should have been asked for a circumstance which was so inoffensive. For this and some similar declarations, a complaint was written to the General Post Office, and the guard has since been removed to another part of the road. Are the revengeful and malignant feelings of these Orange inquisitors now satisfied, or will their success embolden them to seek still farther to trample on their adversaries? But happily for this country the legislature has not yet become so submissive to the turbulent passions of party-men, as to prohibit the wearing of green, which is certainly not more illegal than the wearing of Orange. Magistrates should show their attachment to government by administering the laws faithfully against the Orangemen for parading in an illegal manner, and thus causing the first tendency to riot, instead of assuming a dogmatical air, and dictating in their imagined self-importance laws which have never been enacted by parliament.

The evening of the 12th was closed by a public subscription dinner of Orange gentlemen and their friends, and by the drunkenness and consequent friendly altercations among the lower classes of Orangemen. It was shocking to see even children drunk in the streets; one child about six years of age has since died in consequence of the immoderate quantity of spirituous liquor given to him in one of the lodges.

ANTI-ORANGE.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

ON THE NEWRY TELEGRAPH.

THIS is an interesting subject; so at least we are assured by the Editor. This passive goodnatured man, kindly suffers himself to be discussed by the Magazine writers, to vary the sameness of their melancholy

speculations, and help forward into notice a dull Magazine, that requires, he thinks, the seasoning of a little "personality" to recommend it to the public! This strangely charitable man is therefore a little inconsistent, when he complains of being introduced into a work, which he contributes to render so amusing; nor should he be surprised, if the friends of the Magazine are anxious to enrich this work, by occasional observations on the Telegraph, while it continues to preserve that interesting character, of which its Editor is so conscious, and so justly proud.

Yet this journalist is certainly under some wrong impressions. He seems indeed to possess a strange facility of misunderstanding, and to be reinforced by an additional gift of fluency, when he has some false positions to build upon. Thus, most bitterly does he complain, in text and margin of "personal abuse," from the Magazine writers. This charge of the Telegraph against the Belfast Magazine, forms in the curious phraseology of the Newry journalist, "the Alpha and Omega of his cogitations!" With this charge he begins and ends his lengthened dissertations on bank notes and gold: in each division and subdivision of all his paragraphs, this accusation occurs in some shape or other, against the devoted Magazine. If his irritation be not affected, I am quite at a loss to conceive its motive; or, how this Editor can imagine it is *himself*, and not the Newry Telegraph that is made the subject of animadversion. From reading him, one would think the private character of this gentleman had been rudely assailed, or at least, that some public acts of his had been remarked upon or misrepresented to the world. Yet, of this nothing that I can call to mind has appeared in the Magazine. Nothing occurs to me of personal abuse either in the Retrospect, which sometimes notices incidentally the Newry Telegraph; or in communications from correspondents who may have more leisure to consider so very subordinate a grievance as this journal. Where is the anonymous "abuse" half so gross as the writer *himself* has discharged upon the Belfast Magazine, in his lengthened article of the present month? Where are those pretended personalities, so bitterly complained of? Or, where is the HONEST MAN that shrinks from an inquiry into his character?

It were, indeed, a sad waste of time even for the writer of these remarks, to

search for charges against a person whom he knows not, otherwise than as connected with a journal, of which he says he is the sole conductor. The question is, not who wrote? but what is written? And, when the vices of cunning, of insincerity, of extreme and obstinate vanity, appear in a public journal, they are legitimate subjects for examination and exposure. Of such "personalities" as these, it may answer, well enough, the Telegraph's plan, to complain generally; and to "pass over with contempt," as he calls it, serious and public charges because it may suit his convenience not to meet them openly. Fain would he that the Magazine writers followed his example, and that he were consigned to the same "silent contempt," with which he is wont to rebuke his adversary. This however would be useless. That the Telegraph is entitled by its shifting character, and evident *roguery*, to "contempt," is not disputed; but that he should be "passed over in silence," cannot be allowed him. This high and dignified gentleman is *not*, however, "too proud to be vain." With all due contempt for the Magazine, "sunk," as he says, to the most abject state of humiliation," he does at the same time, assume high airs of self-sufficiency; because his paper has been mentioned in two or three places of the Magazine, and actually feels pride at the "bad eminence" to which he has been exalted. If he has a taste for such celebrity, let him enjoy it. His public delinquencies entitle him to a place among the modish advocates of slavery, and his loud pretensions give him more official claim to public detection.

It is not any difficult labour, to strip of his mask this deceitful journalist. His professions of liberality and tolerant principles, stand in such ludicrous opposition with his practice, as to render much argument unnecessary on that part of the subject; and nothing but his own singular positiveness, in proving himself to be what no one takes him for, could furnish subject for discussion. This journal will be interesting, for a while, because it is *unique*, rather than dangerous from its imposing character. It is the unyielding obstinacy of the man that urges him on a thousand shifting evasions, and contradictory fancies, rather than to confess his delinquencies, and reform.

The Telegraph's last elaborate article about the Magazine, exhibits this paragraphist in all the *Proteus* forms of incon-

sistency and error. He is, if you believe him, at once the greatest and the *humblest* of mankind! Although, by a few talismanic paragraphs, he has overthrown, as he says, Magazine theories of whole years standing, he is yet "too humble" to boast of his achievement. While he shows, one would think, considerable fluency in retorting abuse,* he declares himself quite forgiving even to the ungrateful Magazine, and moreover quotes scripture to prove his charity to be as great as his *humility*. The good man knows no revenge, but that of doing good for evil; and in return for the "despiteful usage" of the Magazine writers, bestows upon them both temporal benefits, and a share besides of his own virtues! Yes! he takes an honest pride in having taught, even the "egotistical" writers in the Magazine, "humility;" and of this, he readily finds full proof not only in their "skulking behind an anonymous correspondent, to save themselves from just chastisement," but particularly in the *subdued tone*, as he calls it, of last month's Magazine!

I suspect it may appear quite superfluous to disprove *any one* of those *imaginings* of the Telegraph, which some fresh fancy will so immediately supersede. However, as he insists much on having lowered the tone of the Magazine, after the *Criter* of the Newsletter had subdued it from

* The dignified and decorous writer in the Telegraph, will probably spare for the time to come, the "degraded" Magazine; against which he appears by this time to have rung all the changes of invective. He lately just finished from the loyal abuse of "Nicholas Bonaparte," after having fairly spent, as he himself declares his entire stock of nick-names! As a specimen of the Telegraph's talent in this way, it may prove interesting to the admirers of modesty, good humour and decent English, to preserve the following *morceau* from the Telegraph of the 9th inst.

"From the beginning to the end of the Magazine, last number, the name of the New-*ry* Telegraph repeatedly occurs. That journal seems to have been the Alpha and Omega of their cogitations. This will afford some relief to the dark, gloomy, sombreous pictures, on which the Magazine writers seem to dwell in sullen sorrow. It may tend to redeem them in public estimation from the effects of their own *moody moanings*, their melancholy *mopings*, their sad prognostications and bodings of future public misfortune....." *Ohe jam satir.*

what it formerly had been; and whereas the Telegraph states himself the benefactor *spiritual and temporal* of the Magazine Editors, it may be proper here, once for all, to say a word or two on those topics, and close this interesting subject for the present.

The Newry journalist first imagines, or pretends to "imagine" that the *tone* of the Magazine has, of late, become quite *humbled*. Having *ascertained* this fact, he next proceeds to explain it, from the severe chastisement his own pen had inflicted. It is rather a pity, the fact of this "subdued tone" has not been better established. It is hidden from ordinary observers; but the keen sighted Telegraph first discovers the invisible phenomenon, and then explains it in proof of his humility!

"There are seasons which try men's souls!"* If the Magazine is ever found to adapt itself to circumstances, and to take up the "modish advocacy of slavish opinions;" if it ever becomes *neutral* or *silent*, or *contented* with respect to any national grievance; if it should at any time insult over the fallen, because they are fallen, or connive at oppression, because it is the oppression of England; if it should ever seek to divide the Catholic from his Protestant fellow-subject; then let it be said the Magazine is subdued and degraded indeed; then let it be despised by good men, and admired by the Telegraph!

As to the obligations of the Magazine towards the Telegraph. This latter Editor, though he does not ask for any *gratitude* from the Magazine, being sufficiently rewarded in the consciousness of having, as he says, "done good to those who reviled and spitefully used him," takes care to enumerate sundry benefits he has conferred on the Magazine, directly as its *patron*, and indirectly, as a "subject of discussion" for its libellous writers! Sure enough, the Telegraph is rather a curious phenomenon; and, if the Editor could be induced, even once in a month, to say something either about the Bank Note depreciation, or the melancholy Magazine, or the Catholic Board, or the Veto, he would undoubtedly furnish amusement to those who have taste or leisure for such observations, and eventually, as he says, do a service to the Magazine. He seems, indeed, to enter fully into these views; he appears half-proud, half-religiously resigned, that his paper has become a subject for Magazine

* See the Retrospect of Politics for May.

discussion; and with all his public spirit, and amidst loud declarations against the "bad taste and bad principles of the Magazine," he actually professes himself gratified at having enlarged the circle of its readers!

..... Nil fuit unquam
Tam dispar sibi!

These obligations would be but ill requited by personal abuse; and I hope that in the few remarks I have to add on this interesting journalist, I shall be acquitted of all intended "personality."

The Editor of the Telegraph is probably aware what number of subscribers he lost, on the establishment of a liberal paper in his own town. He knows from what sources these deficiencies were supplied. He knows, in short, his own money matters the best. He can guess with what description of people the Telegraph is popular, as a political journal. Still, I venture to dissent from the Telegraph's opinion on the subject of these obligations.

The Editor of the Telegraph, inserted some anonymous communications, in favour of the Magazine, which, without renouncing at once his professions of impartiality, he absolutely *could not exclude*. Justly afraid of outraging public opinion, he had not the least merit in permitting what he could not prevent, without the grossest partiality. The Magazine was re-established, not by reason of recommendations in the Telegraph, but through an appeal of the Magazine itself, in a quarter, where the Telegraph never had, nor ought to have, the smallest influence. Even in *his own circle*, the Editor of the Telegraph said not a word *himself*, for the declining Magazine. Restored thus without assistance, or even kindness from the Telegraph, the Magazine Editors owe him *nothing but justice*; and justice I hope he shall have, whenever he may come before them! The Magazine, I understand, is not a losing concern. The well-known object of its proprietors was to be enabled to diffuse useful information, and good political principles, in a part of the country where the newspaper press had been notoriously deficient. This object is attained; and though the editor of the Telegraph talks about the Magazine being "little read and little known;" and the "small circle of its readers," I suspect this "circle" is fully as extensive, and something more respectable and enlightened, than that of *his* readers and admirers. Nay further, I venture to say, that the rea-

sorings of an anonymous writer in the newspaper editor, who shrinks from an Belfast Magazine, may perhaps be more inquiry into the honesty of his principles attended to, than the gasconades of a H—s.

PRICES OF GRAIN, &c.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, English....	11	6	to	12
Foreign,...	10	0	to	11
Irish,...	8	0	to	9
Barley, English....	5	3	to	5
Irish and Scotch,	5	6	to	5
Oats, Potato,.....	5	3	to	5
Welsh,.....	5	3	to	3
Limerick,...	5	4	to	5
Com. Waterford,	3	1	to	3
Malt, fine,.....	11	0	to	11
middling,...	10	0	to	10
Oatmeal,.....	34	0	to	36
				per 70 lbs.
				per do.
				per do.
				per 60 lbs.
				per do.
				per 45 lbs.
				per do.
				per do.
				per 36 quarts.
				per do.
				per 240 lbs.

LIVERPOOL,
July 26,
1814.

LISBURN,
July 26, 1814.

BELFAST,
July 24, 1814.

DUBLIN, July
29, 1814.

Oats,.....	6	0	to	7	0	per cwt. of 120 lbs.
Oatmeal,..	14	5	to	14	6	per cwt. of 120 lbs.
Potatoes old,	5	to	0			per stone.
new,	8	to	0			per do.
Wheat,....	12	6	to	0	0	per cwt. of 112 lbs.
Oats,.....	8	0	to	8	10	per cwt. of 112 lbs.
Oatmeal,..	14	9	to	15	2	per cwt. of 112 lbs.
Butter.....	100	0	to	0	0	per cwt. of 112 lbs.
Potatoes new	7	to	10			per st.

Wheat,....	12	0	to	45	6	middle price	54	5	per bar. of 20 st.
Barley,....	12	0	to	0	0	middle price	0	0	per bar. of 16 st.
Oats,.....	10	0	to	16	0	13	7½	per bar. of 14 st.
Oatmeal,..	12	0	to	16	0	13	5½	per cwt. of 112 lb.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From June 20th, to July 20th, 1814.

We have seldom had a season wherein the cold easterly winds have prevailed for a greater length of time than the present, nor one in which there has been less warm weather favourable to vegetation; the crops are, of course, in a general way, more backward than usual, and in the clay soils have not the appearance of being good. In all the high cold districts, there is an evident deficiency in the oats, flax, and potato crops. The flax has rather recovered since the late rains, but will not be a heavy crop, partly owing to the unfavourable season, but more to the great quantity of bad seed that was sold in the markets. The oats will be short, and the potatoes being complained of for having a great proportion of curled stalks, will prove in many parts of the country unproductive.

Some complaints of blast in the early sown wheat have been made by several farmers; but as fears of this kind have often prevailed without sufficient reason, it is hoped the disorder is not so general as has been apprehended.

The hay crops, in the dry upland meadows, are generally light; those of the low grounds are late, but will be more productive.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

" Blest paper credit ! last and best supply !
That lends corruption lighter wings to fly !"

The bankruptcies which were noticed in the last month's report, formed only the

BELFAST MAG. NO. LXXII.